[EJ] Evening Poster | M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-IS Intersection

[M-IS08]Drilling Earth Science

convener:Yasuhiro Yamada(Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), R&D Center for Ocean Drilling Science (ODS)), Junichiro Kuroda(Department of Ocean Floor Geoscience, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo), Kohtaro Ujiie(筑波大学生命環境系, 共同), Yusuke Suganuma(National institute of Polar Research)

Tue. May 22, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

"Earth Drilling Science" session aims to exchange the latest information and scientific achievements in Ocean/Continental drilling projects and to promote the interdisciplinary science. The session covers a wide range of drilling sciences, earth dynamics, environments, and the drilling-related technologies. The overview of the recent scientific drillings as well as future projects of any types of scientific drilling will be reported.

[MIS08-P02]Stratigraphic occurrence ranges and paleoceanographic significance of *Amphimelissa setosa* (radiolarian) at IODP Site U1417

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Keywords:Integrated Ocean Drilling Program, Biostratigraphy, Radiolarians, Paleoceanography

During the Expedition 341 of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP), sediment cores were retrieved at several sites in the southern Gulf of Alaska for clarify the linkage between tectonic uplift and the evolution of global climate since the Miocene. The preservations and abundances of siliceous microfossils were relatively poor in the collected sediment cores except at Site U1417, where the siliceous microfossils were better preserved in the upper 200 meters CCSF-B corresponding to the Pleistocene. In this study, we have analyzed radiolarian assemblages from sediment core samples of the correponding depth interval in order to first re-define the onboard radiolarian biostratigraphy. Then, we propose to focus and discuss the spatio-temporal distribution of *Amphimelissa setosa*. This species records its last occurrence at the MIS 4/ MIS 5 boundary (77 ka) in the North Pacific, while in the Arctic Ocean, this species is still extant. For accurately discuss the spatio-temporal distribution of this species, the major concern is that the first occurrence (FO) of this species is poorly constrained at that time. Therefore, through this study, we newly defined the age of the FO of *Amphimelissa setosa* based on the onboard magnetostratigraphy and tried to propose few hypothesis for explain its migration to the arctic seas around the MIS 4/ MIS 5 boundary.